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KABUL CARRIES KARMAL 5 JUNE ADDRESS TO ACTIVISTS

LD131540 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Excerpts] As our respected listeners know, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] participated in a meeting of activists of unions of the city and province of Kabul on 5 June at the Salam Khanah Hall of the palace. He made a rapturous and revolutionary speech to which we draw the attention of our dear listeners. At the start of this meeting, executive officers of activists unions of the city and the province of Kabul were proposed by the central council of Afghanistan Workers Unions and were elected unanimously.

After the DRA national anthem, Babrak Karmal (?started) his unwritten speech, which we now present:

[Begin recording] By the name of Almighty God. First allow me to submit the great respect of party and the government to those hundreds of millions of the world's workers who in delivering humanity [sentence as heard] in remembrance of those workers of Afghanistan who in the first ranks of war are defending the gains of the Sawr Revolution have been martyred [words indistinct].

The working class, the famous international word for which is proletariat, have the sole role of epoch-making in history, and continue to do so.

In our country, because of the old black colonialism, British colonialism, and imperialism and because of the feudal and prefeudal systems, the oppression of landlords connected to the reaction, colonialism and imperialism, unfortunately, industry did not develop as it should have. In Afghanistan, too, from time immemorial, from the uprising of the blacksmith, till decades ago, hundreds of slave and peasant uprisings have occurred. The people of Afghanistan, under the slogan of defense of the honor of the country, defense of the sacred religion of Islam, have fought against oppressors, occupiers, aggressors in a manly way.

We saw, felt, touched how the PDPA--the vanguard of the working class and the toilers of Afghanistan--despite the conspiracies, coups, impostures and the influence of the enemy inside the country, despite all the storms and difficulties, despite terror, suffocation and oppression by the monarchy, despite all the power and influence of U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries of the region and of the world that were present in Afghanistan, the PDPA, with the latest laws and regulations and the ideology of the working class, succeeded in bringing about the glorious Sawr Revolution and hoisting the PDPA flag over the heroic and revolutionary Afghanistan. [applause]

In the almost 100-year history of our country, tens of groups, organizations and parties were formed. Many shameful personalities, in the corner of their homes are afflicted by melancholia and consider themselves the leader and president of Afghanistan. Or those fugitives who have taken shelter in the arms of the enemy and are relentlessly trying to bring once again that old oppressed, treacherous monarchical system or a pseudorepublic, connected to Pakistani reaction, Chinese chauvinism, the imperialism of imperialist [as heard] once more in Afghanistan. This is a dream and a fantasy. [applause]

Authoritative political power is now in the hands of the working class and all the toilers of Afghanistan, and their heroic party is guiding the state and is guiding all social and organizational pillars; guiding all the toiling people of Afghan firmly and steadily with help of its invincible friends, headed by the great USSR. [applause]

Well, comrade workers and friends, now that the toilers are in firm control of the country, the enemies are resorting to their last abominable means, they use those very debased methods which they have in their dreadful arsenal against the people of Afghanistan. But I assure you that those people who are today joining hands against the people and legal Government of Afghanistan and conspire against them, whether in the regions or overseas, know deep in their soul and conscience that these misguided actions are bound to be condemned and met with defeat. From this workers' tribune, it should once again be made known to these renegade enemies of history that we declare from this great workers' tribune of revolutionary Afghanistan that without the will of the people of Afghanistan and without the decision and approval of the Government of the DRA, no power in the world can treacherously take decisions about the destiny of Afghanistan in the absence of heroic and revolutionary Afghanistan. The toiling and heroic people of Afghanistan, led by the young and epoch-making working class of Afghanistan, will march ahead with courage and without fear in a broad National Fatherland Front, together with all the social organizations and the patriotic and progressive forces of Afghanistan under the leadership of the PDPA, and will fight relentlessly against their enemies to the end.

Worker comrades, I had hoped (?to talk) about role and duties of worker organizations, but according to the program there is no time. Merely if I [word indistinct] that these worker unions, train the best and most informed sons of the working class, educate them and develop them as the best members, the best administrators, directors, the best cadre in the ranks of the party and government.

These workers unions who go to the rural areas from towns and factories are the major resources of the country--the huge peasant masses, [applause] with millions of peasants firmly holding together the spinal column of the new system in Afghan society like quality steel. [applause]

Therefore, comrade workers, now you see what a huge and worthwhile power the working class has. A power that frees and makes man prosperous. These are qualities of the working class. Forever long live the working class of Afghanistan. [applause]

Success to the triumphant progress and ever extensive development of the unions of the workers of Afghanistan. [applause]

May the invincible and unbreakable unity of the workers and peasants of Afghanistan be strengthened and held together. [applause]

On behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the party of the workers and toilers of Afghanistan, I extend an invitation that is historical, social, magnanimous and determining as far as the future of Afghanistan is concerned. [applause] What is it? It is this: that our historic slogan from inside this hall, from behind this workers' tribune is that workers of Afghanistan, toiling peasants of Afghanistan, join with your party--the PDPA. [applause]

This is not just a slogan. This is the duty of each and every member of the PDPA. This is a duty from which honor and conscience ought to take orders and ought to give orders that his first duty is that the party door is fully open, at the initial stage, before the aware and alert workers are toiling peasants of Afghanistan. [applause]

But you, the alert, brave and proud workers of Afghanistan do not allow opportunists, deviators, position seekers, bureaucrats--with all their various pretexts and deviations--privilege seekers and antipeople forces and elements to enter the sacred door of your party with their diversionary tactics and methods. The protectors of the party are the alert workers. [applause]

Alert and noble workers of Afghanistan. The PDPA is not the party of position (?or rank) worshippers; the party of car wanters; the party of palace seekers; the party of usurped; the party of rank worshippers; the party of (?intellectuals). This is the party of the proletariat; the party of the working class; the party of the oppressed; the party of freedom. [applause]

Worker comrades, alert and prudent--not backward--worker comrades, let us raise the standard of backward workers and help them.

I apologize that I took most of their time. Once again I end my address with this historic slogan:

Comrade workers of Afghanistan, toiling peasants of Afghanistan, join the PDPA. This is your party. You have the first preference in its membership.

Eternal honor is for the army of workers who in the bastions, in the way of deliverance and freedom of the toiling man, have been martyred. [applause]

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER LEAVES FOR PRAGUE CONFERENCE

LD151522 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo, vice president of the Revolutionary Council, deputy prime minister and planning minister, left for Prague at the head of a delegation today to participate in the annual meeting of the heads of governments of the members of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has been invited to take part in this meeting as an observer. Mohammad Khan Jalalar, Revolutionary Council member and minister of commerce, is also a member of the delegation.

At Kabul International Airport, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand and his delegation were seen off by some members of the People's Democratic Party by Afghanistan Central Committee, some cabinet members and a number of high-ranking officials of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Planning and Commerce. Also present at the airport were the ambassadors of the USSR, the CSSR and the GDR.

ADN CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEWS DEPUTY PREMIER KESHTMAND

LD131926 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1804 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul--In spite of imperialist intervention and all the difficulties, the revolutionary process in Afghanistan has made further tangible progress over the past 6 months. Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, vice president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, drew this conclusion in a conversation with an ADN correspondent in Kabul.

Pointing to the intensely hostile propaganda campaign that has been unleashed, the member of the People's Democratic party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee Politburo and deputy prime minister of Afghanistan, said that the normalization and the guaranteeing of a peaceful life for the population are determining the trend in the country at present. As was the case at the beginning of the Sawr Revolution, one still comes across groups of insurgents, gangs of antipeople terrorists and an occasional attack staged by criminal elements. "But these forces are isolated," Keshtmand said. "Our army and our security forces know how to deal with these enemies. Many members of the public cooperate with us in the destruction of these gangs in order to ensure calm and a peaceful life in the country."

The second PDPA Central Committee plenum was an important event of the past 6 months. At the start of April it outlines the principles of the constitution, which have come into force in the meantime, the guidelines for party membership and the new party program. These decisions, which are of great significance for the aims and path of the Afghan revolution, were publicized and debated at big rallies and meetings all over the country.

Important steps have been taken in the economic field. The populations's needs for basic goods have been satisfied and a realistic economic plan for the coming year was adopted. Social benefits have been improved.

The selfless assistance of the friendly states, and primarily the Soviet Union, is of great value here. "The goods which have come from these countries, including the GDR, were important to us in stabilising the situation in the country and in satisfying the urgent demands of the population," the deputy prime minister said.

In the next few months it will be important to consolidate the situation further, to strengthen the unity of the party and to bring closer together the national front of all progressive and public forces under the leadership of the PDPA. No force is capable of stopping the revolution in Afghanistan now.

MINISTER HOLDS MOSCOW MEETINGS EN ROUTE TO POLAND

LD132004 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo and minister of education and training, has gone to Poland at the invitation of that country's UNESCO commission. Yesterday, during her stopover in Moscow en route, she met with the president of the USSR National UNESCO Commission, (?Linchcov). Dr Ratebzad also met Prokofyev, USSR minister of education and training, and Antonov, president of the USSR-Afghan Friendship Society.

SARWARI APPEARANCE REPORTED AFTER RUMORS OF ARREST

BK141211 Hong Kong AFP in English 1155 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, 14 Jun (AFP)--Afghan Deputy Prime Minister Asadollah Sarwari, who was rumoured to have had serious differences with President Babrak Karmal, was seen in Kabul today, according to an Afghan traveller arriving here today. Mr. Salauddin Khan, allegedly a senior police official of the Afghan police, said that he saw Mr. Sarwari in a grey car going towards the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "He is fine, strong and happy.... The news about him, being under house arrest or having troubles with President Karmal is wrong", Mr. Khan said.

Earlier reports had said that Mr Sarwari, a strong favourite of the Kremlin, was not seen in Kabul for days. Mr Sarwai also holds the post of vice-president of the Revolutionary Council of the ruling Afghan People's Democratic Party.

REVOLUTIONARY TRIBUNAL SENTENCES 3 EX-MINISTERS TO DEATH

LD141750 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] A source at the special revolutionary tribunal said today that the following individuals have been sentenced to death:

Mohamad Zarif, the son of Mohammad (?Babur), the former minister of communications and formerly in charge of Qandahar Province, who was accused of inhumanely torturing thousands of noble people and encroaching on the honor and property of innocent people, our noble compatriots, aiding the enemies of progress, freedom and independence of Afghanistan, and the savage mass killing of a number of brave, noble and defenseless people in Qandahar Province;

Sahibjan Sahrai, the son of Habubullah, the former governor of the provinces of Qonduz, Nangarhar, Qandahar and also minister of border affairs, who was accused of criminally oppressing by torture an murder thousands of sincere and patriotic sons of Afghanistan, (?preparing) the ground for the killing and kidnapping, for consolidating the suffocating Amin regime, supplying arms to the enemies of progress, freedom and independence of Afghanistan and extorting government and personal property in the provinces where he was governor;

Mohammad Sediq 'Alemyar, the son of Mohammad Sho'ib, the former governor of Balkh Province and later minister of planning, who was accused of organizing terrorist cells [word indistinct] to strengthen and maintain the oppressive, terrorizing and suffocating regime of the executioner Amin, conspiring [word indistinct] which led to the death of a large number of noble compatriots, especially in Balkh Province.

In separate decisions, the special revolutionary tribunal after hearing defense arguments and in view of the existence of documents proving the crimes, in accordance with shar'iah law, legal and other measures of democratic justice, have sentenced these individuals to death.

In accordance wi Article 58 of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Basic Principles, the court's sentence of death has been carried out.

KABUL DEFENDS SENTENCES AGAINST AMIN SUPPORTERS

LD151754 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] Dear compatriots: Our revolutionary government, while adhering to the Basic Principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] which has introduced genuine democracy in our ancient homeland, has persistently struggled in the direction of fulfilling the aspirations and wishes of the toiling masses of the society and will not deviate, even for a moment, from the path of pursuing the interests of our persecuted people.

The prosecution and trial of the enemies of the freedom and democracy of the homeland is one of the revolutionary duties of our government. The special revolutionary court, while taking into consideration the crimes and destructions of the professional criminals and hired murderers and after having collected ample evidence and documents, sentenced to death a group of ignoble Aminites so that these savage beasts should be accorded just punishment for their deeds and crimes.

The convening of the special revolutinary court is indicative of the deeply democratic character of the Government of the DRA, for it has acknowledged the right of defense even to the most ignoble and debased inhabitants of this soil. But in view of the fact that the protection and safeguarding of the life, property, honor and moral values of the people of our freedom-loving land is a revolutionary duty of the government, the elimination of those who have trampled on these values is in accordance with the wishes of the dear compatriots and in harmony with the universal declaration of human rights, and is truly revolutionary and democratic.

Our countrymen have seen that the mournful mothers and fathers who have lost their beloved children, women who will never see again their young husbands whom they lost, and those whose hearts which were imbued with hope and love are met with perpetual despair, the innocent children who will never see the loving faces of their fathers again have enthusiastically supported, in villages and hamlets, and on the streets and (?street corners) of the towns of our homeland, this just measure of the government which has been adopted in accordance with the juridical principles of the sacred religion of Islam.

The humanitarian character of our party and government is (?averse) to shedding human blood, but the deeds and ruchless massacres of these savage tyrants were contrary to humanity and they had to receive their just punishment.

Dear compatriots, we declare with clarity that our revolutionary government will take decisive measures against any form of inhuman and antipeople deeds which disrupt the physical and spiritual peace of our compatriots in order to protect and defend the life, property, honor and religious and moral values of our freedom-loving people, and will initiate legal proceedings against the enemies of the freedom, independence and honor of our beloved country. Death to the enemies of the people and of our free and independent revolutionary Afghanistan.

KABUL CITES FOREIGN BUSINESSMEN ON TRADE SECURITY

LD152226 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] A number of foreign businessmen who have trade links with Afghanistan said today in an interview with a BAKHTAR AGENCY correspondent that foreign businessmen are now enjoying full security. They are engaged in various trade activities with full security and confidence and necessary facilities have been provided by the Afghan Government since the new developments in the Sawr Revolution. At this interview, (?Herbert Raj) from India; (Mohammad Haq Nawaz) from Pakistan; [name indistinct] from the FRG answered questions by the BAKHTAR correspondent.

First (?Herbert Raj) from India said: For about 6 months we have been enjoying, most of all, peace of mind and we feel secure. The 6 months which have passed since 27 December 1979 is a relatively short period of time; yet we are able to contact responsible Commerce Ministry officials. In the past, months would go by and nobody would pay attention and we faced obstacles everywhere. Now a very responsible climate is present at the Commerce Ministry; we can meet with the commerce minister whenever we need to. Similar contacts can be established (?with all departments) without fear and export-import business can occur satisfactorily.

(?Herbert Raj) added: The commerce and the finance ministries try to remove every obstacle in our way and we no longer have any fear. Prior to 27 December we did not feel truly secure.

(Mohammad Haq Nawaz), the Pakistani businessman, said: Business is guaranteed in Afghanistan now. (?What is said by the media outside Afghanistan is not correct.) Security and confidence are of primary importance in trade, and we now feel truly secure.

A businessman from the FRG [name indistinct] confirmed the remarks made by the Indian and Pakistani businessmen and said: Security is most important of all and we now have full security and we have no anxiety.

An Indian (?businessman) (?Shiram Kapur) said: Our exports from Afghanistan to other countries have made greater progress than before, and we feel no danger in our business. As to business licenses, the Indian businessman said that he has a license for 5 years which is being renewed every year.

MEDICAL CONGRESS TO OPEN IN KABUL 16 JUNE

GF151812 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Negligence, indifference and irresponsibility with regard to the people's health, which was typical of former regimes, have resulted in a decline in the people's health. Available statistics indicate that tuberculosis, diseases of the stomach and intestines, whooping cough, trachoma and other diseases comprise 98 percent of the nation's diseases.

In an interview with a BAKHTAR correspondent, Public Health Minister Mohammad Ebrahim 'Azim said: In implementing the Sawr Revolution's lofty aims and in accordance with the Basic Principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], the DRA Ministry of Public Health has decided to convene its first medical congress to discuss the country's health problems and comprehensively and scientifically assess medical services. The congress will open in Kabul tomorrow. The ministry's problems will be discussed.

ULEMA COUNCIL ESTABLISHED IN NANGARHAR PROVINCE

LD122000 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1538 12 Jun 80

[Text] A meeting has been held in the Nangarhar governate hall on the occasion of the formation of the union of the ulema of Nangarhar Province. The meeting was attended by the president of the Jam'iat-ul-Ulma of the Tira branch of Afridis, Maulana Gol Akbar in addition to ulema from various parts of Nangarhar. The meeting began with a recitation of verses from the Koran after which the governor of Nangarhar discussed the progressive aims of the new development stage of the great Sawr Revolution.

Later, the president of the union of the ulema of Nangarhar Province, Maulawi Mohammad Yasin, and several ulema made speeches in which they strongly denounced the antihuman and anti-Islamic acts of the enemies of Afghanistan, and expressed reddiness for all forms of cooperation for the defense of the revolution, national honor and the territorial integrity of Afghanistan.

The president of the Jam'iat-ul-Ulema of the Tira branch of Afridis, Maulana Gol Akbar, welcomed the formation of the union of the ulema of Nangarhar Province and said: The formation of this union is not only a success of the people of Afghanistan against their notorious enemies but it is also a great success for the people of border areas. Maulana Gol Akbar addressed the ulema and said: We are one and the same and no one can separate us from each other.

The meeting ended with the issuance of a resolution expressing the increasing unity and solidarity of the ulema of Nangarhar Province with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Government.

AFGHAN SINGER FOUND SHOT TO DEATH OUTSIDE KABUL

LD151914 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] The minister of information and culture, 'Abdolmajid Sarboland, on hearing the sad and painful news of the assassination of Khan Qarabaghi, a folk singer, expressed his regrets and said to the BAKTAR AGENCY reporter: Khan Qarabaghi was a local artist of the Pashto language and his death is considered as a waste in the country's artistic circles.

The famous Afghan radio and television artist and singer, Khan Qarabaghi, was assassinated today in the 'Alauddin area of Chahar Dehi district.

The criminal investigation department of the Kabul Province police command gave the following details regarding this incident: Khan Qarabaghi, driving a yellow and white taxi, license No 19184, had left the road and driven about 25 meters into a wheat field. When the inside of the car was inspected it was seen that a bullet had hit him under his right ear and passed out through his left side. The bullet, which was established as being of the Spanish pistol type, was found in the front seat of the car.

The crime commission, after photographing the body and sketching the area, found Khan Qarabaghi's Afghan music directorate membership card, his identity card, his driver's license and his car permit, in the car's tool box.

The department said that the corpse had been sent for forsenic examination and the case is under investigation.

AFP Reports Further Details

OW151902 Hong Kong AFP in English 1840 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Islamabad, June 15 (AFP)--"Counter-revolutionaries" slew a popular Afghan radio and television singer in the capital, Radio Kabul said today, while Moslem rebels announced their commandos had killed two "very important" Afghanistan Parcham party members in Baghlan Province last week.

Radio Kabul said Khan Qarabaghi, a staunch supporter of Marxism and member of the ruling Khalq party, was travelling from Kabul to nearby Chahar Dehi when he was hit in the head by pistol fire. His car skidded 200 metres off the road, the radio said, adding that when police reached the singer he was already dead.

He was the third Kabul radio and TV artist to be gunned down by Moslem guerrillas in the past two weeks. Fazacwhani and Miss Naseema of Kabul Radio were killed in a guerrilla ambush in Jalalabad on June 1 shortly after attending a communist party meeting.

Meanwhile, the rebel organisation, Hezb-e Eslami Afghanistan, said its fighters captured Arbad Shuja and Wazir Ahmed, two "well-known communists," from their residence in a guerrilla operation. Moslem mojahedin killed them after a "revolutionary trial". The party members, considered "enemy of the Moslem rebels movement" against the Soviet-backed Kabul regime, were executed for killing a large number of Afghan mojahedin in Baghlan Province, the movement said.

It said that Moslem guerrillas attacked a Soviet convoy in Ao Gardan, in the same province, and captured 35 Kalishnikov guns after killing a large number of Soviet soldiers. The same group also reported heavy fighting in Jalalabad and other parts of Nangarhar Province where three Afghan Army officers along with 60 soldiers surrendered to Moslem mojahedin last Sunday.

Hezb-e Eslami Afghanistan said that the 63 Afghan Army men belonged to the 81st Brigade, currently fighting Moslem rebels in Nangarhar Province.

The Soviet troops attacked a guerrilla base in Mazar Darra in Konarha Province and killed 50 Afghan freedom fighters last week, the rebel sources said, adding that in the heavy offensive, backed by tanks, armoured cars and vehicles, five women volunteers also lost their lives.

100 FAMILIES RETURN TO HOMES IN BADAKHSHAN PROVINCE

LD152210 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Summary] Those of our compatriots who had left their homes because of the tyrannies and oppression of Amin and his band are returning to their homes. Yesterday 100 families returned to their homes in Nawdara and one other village in Badakhshan Province and they were welcomed by the governor and local officials of Badakhshan.

REPORTAGE ON SOVIET, GUERRILLA FIGHTING IN PROVINCES

AFP: Heavy Fighting in Paktia

BK140613 Hong Kong AFP in English 0541 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, 13 June (AFP)--A Soviet Army division which launched a "massive offensive" in Paktia Province, has been surrounded by Muslim freedom fighters in the Urgun Valley where heavy fighting continued throughout the day, rebels sources said here.

The National Islamic Front rebel group headed by Sayed Gailani said here last night that the Soviet division supported by 400 tanks, 16 jets and an unknown number of helicopter gunships launched a "massive attack" Thursday to invade Paktia Province bordering Pakistan.

Muslim guerrillas clashed with the Soviet Army and in the "heavy battle" which was reported to be still continuing, 1,500 Soviet troops were killed, the rebel sources said. Muslim guerrillas also shot down a Soviet MiG plane and destroyed 13 tanks and armoured cars, they added.

Their claims could not be confirmed independently but the sources said that according to latest reports 25 Muslim guerrillas also died in the fighting.

The rebel sources said their forces had "beseiged" the Soviet troops in the valley, cutting their route to the strategic town of Urgun. Some 3,000 of them tried to break the rebel "cordon" but were prevented from reaching their destination, considered vital for the Soviet advancement into other troubled provinces, the rebels added.

The sources said thousands of Muslim Mojadedin were now fighting one of the "most severe battles" in Urgun, with Muslim guerrillas from all adjoining areas including Katwaz Zarmut, Nika Zardan, Feroz Zardan, Zerok, Qiankhel, Kharouti, Sarooti and Tajiki Urgun all involved in the fighting.

Further Details

OW142013 Paris AFP in English 1955 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, June 14 (AFP)--Soviet troops and Moslem rebels were engaged in heavy fighting for the third day today for control of Paktia Province, according to reliable reports reaching this border town. A full Soviet division, which launched a "massive offensive" Thursday, was reportedly surrounded by thousands of Afghan freedom fighters in the Urgun area of the province, south of Kabul.

According to rebel sources, Moslem mojahedin have contained the Soviet attacks and are calling in reinforcements for what may be the most important battle in the two years since the guerrilla war erupted in Afghanistan.

Four Soviet fighter-bombers today attacked several areas in Gardez, near Miran Shan, in Pakistan where there are a number of refugee camps, reliable sources said.

More Soviet troops have been rushed from Kabul to the Gardez area and rebel sources said that a convoy consisting of scores of Soviet tanks were heading towards Khost and Seta Kanadu to flush out Moslem guerrillas.

The Afghan Army dislodged Moslem rebles from Paktia last September. Thousands of refugees were forced to take refuge in Pakistan as a result of the government operation. According to reliable reports, many of those refugees are now joining the Afghan mojahedin in the fighting.

According to new reports reaching rebel sources here, the Arghandab sub-division of Qandahar Province fell to Moslem mojahedin after severe fighting during the past few days. The Moslem guerrillas were said to have hampered the movement of Soviet troops in the area by diverting the water from a canal along the roads leading to Arghandab.

Rebel sources said that several Soviet tanks were stranded in ditches when the road was made unusable. The Moslem guerrillas destroyed five tanks and shot down a Soviet plane in the fighting for control of Arghandab, they said.

The sources also reported that a general strike was continuing in Qandahar itself.

Another report said that Moslem guerrillas captured the Gul Bahar district in Parvan Province Thursday when 300 Afghan soldiers, refusing to fight against the mojahedin, joined the rebels. They surrendered their Kalishnikov guns, three 75 mm cannons, four tanks and some machine guns, rebel sources said.

Fighting was also under way for control of the Panj Sher Valley and Jabal Siraj, a mountain near the strategic Solang tunnel that leads from Afghanistan to the Soviet Union.

Early this month the Moslem commandos shot down a helicopter, killing eight Soviet and Afghan soldiers in Takhar Province bordering the Soviet Union, the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan claimed.

The group also said that Moslem guerrillas captured the Afghan Army commander in the area and executed him after a "revolutionary trial". During the clash 12 mojahedin were killed, the alliance said.

Fighting was also reported in Badakhshan Province where, rebel sources said, Soviet troops were using new weapons including ground-to-ground missile launchers that can fire 60 rockets at a time.

A Soviet and two Afghan battalions are battling rebels in the Jawazgoon Valley in the same province but have been unable to dislodge the mojahedin, the sources added.

BBC Report on Paktia Fighting

TA141622 London BBC World Service in English at 1605 GMT 14 Jun 80

[From "World News"]

[Text] Reports reaching Pakistan from Afghanistan say there has been heavy fighting between Soviet troops and rebel forces in Paktia Province to the south of Kabul and near the border with Pakistan.

Reports say that fighting is still going on with Soviet bombers and helicopter gunships attacking rebel positions.

An Australian Broadcasting Commission journalist, who arrived in Delhi from Afghanistan today, said there also appeared to be military activity in Vardak and Lowgar Provinces southwest of Kabul. He said the Afghan capital itself was quiet and he had seen no evidence of fighting near the city.

AFP Report on Qandahar Fighting

OW131832 Hong Kong AFP in English 1818 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Islamabad, June 13 (AFP)--Afghan authorities have reinforced martial law in Qandahar in the wake of a deteriorating security situation and the murders of Parcham and Khalq party members by Moslem rebels, reports reaching rebels sources said today.

According to these sources, Moslem guerrillas mounted their pressure against the ruling junta and the invading Soviet troops early this month.

On June 3, guerrillas of the National Islamic Front of Afghanistan had a first encounter with Afghan soldiers in Arghandab, near Qandahar city, where they were reported to have "brutally killed" 10 government soldiers and taken nine Afghan Army men prisoner. The rebels lost four Moslem volunteers, the sources added.

Heavily reinforced Soviet troops launched a counterattack with the support of some 200 tanks, the sources said. In day-long fighting, guerrillas killed 85 Afghan-Soviet troops and destroyed three tanks and as many armoured personnel carriers.

Again on June 6, Soviet troops with almost similar strength attacked Moslem guerrillas inside Qandahar city, but the mojahedin forced the Russians to withdraw after inflicting "heavy casualties and material losses", they said.

Besides direct clashes in the city and on highways, the guerrillas adopted a "hit-and-run" strategy and killed a number of Parcham and ruling Khalq party members.

"We know their places. We know their ranks and activities. Therefore it is not difficult to locate them," a leader of the rebel National Islamic Front operating in Qandahar said. There is an uprising in Qandahar and people are openly defying the authority of Marxist ruler Babrak Karmal, who had no alternative but to reinforce martial law, he said.

People are not cooperating with the government and the business community fully backs the Afghan rebels, the sources said.

Col Aslam Watanjar, who is considered an important figure in the ruling hierarchy, was flown to Qandahar to check the isurgency last week, but his mission failed, the rebel sources said. He was, however, recently sent to supervise the current Soviet-Afghan Army operation in the Qandahar region.

The sources said that a similar situation prevailed in Herat.

A general strike entered its second week meanwhile and the situation in Qandahar was still not normal, the rebel sources said. They said that Soviet troops were patrolling in tanks and armoured cars on the main streets while the city bazaars appeared deserted.

A house-to-house search for arms and ammunition continued and mojahedin strongholds were attacked at night. Foreseeing troubles, some people had stored essential commodities, and in some cases Moslem volunteers were supplying foodstuffs clandestinely to the needy, the sources said.

Karachi Report on Rebel Activity

BK160245 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] According to reports received from the Afghan capital the Soviet troops opened fire on a women's demonstration in the (Koti Sanghi) area in Kabul in which two women were killed. It is reported that the situation in Kabul is extremely tense and only the Kabul-Jalalabad road is opened to traffic. Armored vehicles have been deployed on all important buildings.

The Karmal administration has intensified activities against the freedom fighters in the Nangarhar Province. A full brigade of the Karmal administration army has deserted along with arms from its army and joined the freedom fighters in the Farah Province.

AFP REPORTAGE ON RECENT EVENTS IN KABUL

Ice Cream Reportedly Poisoned

BK141213 Hong Kong AFP in English 1134 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, 14 Jun (AFP)--Poisoned ice creams have been sold to Kabul school children and many have died after consuming, a traveller reaching here from the Afghan capital confirmed today.

"This is the latest in Kabul.... There have been cases of school children being gassed and water sources being poisoned, but now ice creams are also being poisoned", the traveller, who asked not to be named, said.

The traveller, who sounded pro-Karmal, blamed "the bandits" and "antirevolutionary" forces in Kabul and said that the government had definite information that "the bandits and CIA agents were behind the poisoning".

Giving arguments for his observation, the traveller said the rebels were poisoning the school children "as they are refusing to boycott schools and join in street demonstrations".

Australian Newsman Told To Leave

BK141215 Hong Kong AFP in English 1131 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, 14 Jun (AFP)--An Australian journalist, who went to Afghanistan on a one-week tourist visa, was informally told by the police to get out.

Mr. Geoff Heriot, the resident correspondent in New Delhi of the Australian Broadcasting Commission (ABC), flew to Kabul on Thursday [12 June] without a proper visa.

He managed a one-week tourist visa at the airport, but said that he was recognised as a journalist by one of the officials at the Kabul airport.

"The Afghan officer, however, gave me the visa and I went to the Intercontinental Hotel.... Same night, an Afghan police officer came to my room and took my passport away".

"I was told to report to the Interior Ministry the following day. When I went there, I was politely told to get away", Mr Heriot said.

He took the first available flight and returned here today.

PRESIDENT RAHMAN LEAVES FOR VISIT TO UNITED KINGDOM

BK160519 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman is now on his way to London on a 4-day official visit to Britain at the invitation of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. He is accompanied by Begum Ziaur Rahman.

Talking to newsmen at the airport before leaving for London after midnight last night, the president said he will discuss with the British prime minister bilateral relations at all levels including economic cooperation between the two countries. Matters relating to economic cooperation on a long-term basis will figure prominently in the talks. General trade and technical cooperation between Bangladesh and Britain will also come up for discussion.

President Zia said problems obtaining in various parts of the world will be discussed. In this connection he made mention of Afghanistan as a subject of discussion with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

FOREIGN MINISTER SPEAKS ON SOUTH ASIAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

BK140540 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Prof Mohammad Shamsul Haq has said that Bangladesh wants an economic summit of the South Asian Subcontinent which might lead to the formation of an economic community.

Professor Haq, who is now on a 3-day official visit to Vienna, announced the proposal at a dinner given by Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr. President Zia last month invited the heads of state of India, Pakistan, Nepal and Sri Lanka to attend a summit of economic cooperation. The economic community which might result would be similar to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. Professor Haq, in his speech, expressed the hope that the proposed summit would take place in the near future and evolve a program of closer cooperation paving the way to peace, stability and progress in the region.

The foreign minister said that Bangladesh viewed the growing tension and conflict in several parts of the world with grave concern. He stressed the need for arresting the deteriorating trend in the international situation in the interest of global peace and stability. The trend, he said, could be arrested by restoring the rule of law in international relations and scrupulous adherence to the charter and the decisions of the United Nations. Bangladesh, he added, felt greatly disturbed by the continuing crises in Afghanistan and Indochina. He further said that the crisis could be resolved by the withdrawal of foreign troops and creating conditions in which the peoples of the countries concerned could freely determine their own destiny without external interference or military intervention.

PRIME MINISTER SENDS CONDOLENCES ON OHIRA'S DEATH

BK140535 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Bangladesh Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman has expressed profound grief at the death of Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO IRAQ--The Bangladesh Government has decided to appoint Khandakar Mahmudul Hassan as ambassador of Bangladesh to Iraq. [Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 14 Jun 80 BK]

IRANIAN TRADE DELEGATION CONTINUES TALKS IN DELHI

BK131023 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] India and Iran have agreed to further expand their cooperation in various fields. These include supplies of engineering products, drugs and pharmaceuticals, food and agriculture products and the execution and extension of consultancy services regarding projects in Iran. This followed the discussions between the trade delegations of the two countries held in New Delhi during the week. Commerce Minister Pranab Mukherjee and leader of Iranian delegation Reza Sadr, minister of commerce, signed the agreed minutes of their discussions in New Delhi today.

The Indian side reiterated the country's commitment to sharing its experience and technology with other developing countries. It offered to assist Iran in the transfer of technology relevant to that country's needs.

The Iranian side welcomed the Indian proposal. Talking to newsmen, Mr Reza Sadr described the visit as very successful and said the objective has been fully met. We have now a clear picture in which both the countries can cooperate and start a new bilateral relationship.

Further Details

BK151039 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] An Indian delegation is to visit Iran next month to discuss the Kudremukh iron ore project with the Iranian officials. This has been stated by Iranian Commerce Minister Reza Sadr in Hyderabad.

Sadr, now on a visit to this country, said a broadbased plan will be prepared for technical and trade collaboration between the two countries.

INDIA TO EXPORT HEAVY MACHINERY TO SOVIET UNION

BK151037 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] India is to export 200 million rupees worth of heavy machinery to the Soviet Union. A contract to this effect was signed by the general manager of the Ranchi heavy machine building plant and (V. A. Makarin) of the Foreign Trade Ministry of the Soviet Union in New Delhi. This is the biggest order placed by the Soviet Union for heavy machinery produced in the plant. The machinery will be supplied during the next financial year.

DELHI REPORTS INDIAN SATELLITE TO BE LAUNCHED FROM U.S.

BK140801 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Work on the fabrication of India's satellite Insat is going on in full swing and is likely to be launched sometime by the end of next year from the United States. This has been stated by Deputy for Science and Technology and Space Vijay Patil in Bombay. He said the satellite will have great utility in minimizing losses of life and property due to cyclones. The satellite will be able to give weather warning 24 to 48 hours in advance as against 12 hours at present. Thirty-five important centers in the country involving 7000 telephone lines will be linked through this satellite. The Insat could also be used for telecast relays including color transmission to remote areas.

Another satellite, Apple, will be launched by October from a space coordination center in Europe.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SECRETARY LEAVES FOR DPRK, PRC, JAPAN

BK161023 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Secretary in the External Affairs Ministry Eric Gonsalves today left for North Korea on the first leg of his three-nation visit. From Korea, Gonsalves will go to Beijing on Friday. His visit to China has been described officially as a fact-finding mission.

Gonsalves will also visit Tokyo.

DELHI REPORTS MAURITIUS DEMAND FOR RETURN OF DIEGO GARCIA

BK141552 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Mauritius has asked Britain to return the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. Mauritius Prime Minister Sir Seewoosagar Ramgoolam has pointed out that the island was given to Britain on the understanding that it will be used as the communications center. It was not told about any plan to use it for any other purpose.

A spokesman of the British Foreign Office in London has, however, said any confirmation of such a report has not so far been received.

The island was given to Britain 15 years ago when Mauritius attained independence. Britain later rented Diego Garcia to the United States to use it as a military base.

RAO: INDIA TO CONTINUE EFFORTS FOR AFGHAN SOLUTION

BK131615 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] The Rajya Sabha was told that India's efforts through diplomatic channels and bilateral contacts toward achieving a political solution to the Afghan issue are continuing. External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao said in a written reply that there seems to be a realization now that it is not desirable to take any step which will aggravate the situation.

FINANCE MINISTER PRESENTS ECONOMIC SURVEY TO PARLIAMENT

BK131605 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1439 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] The prebudget economic survey presented to Parliament on 13 June says control of inflation will have to receive high priority in the formulation of economic policy for 1980-1981. Finance Minister Venkataraman presented the survey, which describes 1979-80 as an extremely difficult year for the Indian economy. Agricultural production declined by about 10 percent because of widespread drought and erratic rainfall. Industrial production declined marginally mainly because of the unsatisfactory performance of sectors such as power, coal and rail transport. The survey has estimated a 3 percent decline in real Gross National Product during 1979-80 and says that the task for the coming year will be a challenging one. For instance, the full impact of the increase in oil prices and balance of payment difficulties will be felt only in the current year. The finance minister has underlined the need for an all-out effort at export promotion.

Since pressure on the domestic price level is likely to continue, the survey says that the public distribution system should be revitalised. Its scope must be extended to cover rural areas adequately and the commodity range must also be increased.

Drawing attention to the rapid growth of government expenditure over recent years, the survey says growth in domestic revenue has been insufficient to finance the increase in expenditure. This led to a bigger budget deficit in check to enable monetary and credit policies to play its proper role in control of inflation. The survey notes that there are a number of medium-term measures which will be necessary to stimulate production and create conditions which will be necessary to stimulate production and create conditions for accelerated growth. Greater investment is needed to improve functioning of railways and ports. In the case of power, what is needed is better organisational management to fully utilise the additional capacity created in recent years. The survey warns that rising oil prices have cast a long shadow on the economy and a number of measures will be needed to deal with this problem. It is also necessary to develop an energy policy based on alternative sources of energy such as hydroelectricity and coal. India is well-endowed in this respect but effective development of potential will need a large volume of investment and major organisational changes. In the meantime it is essential that the price policy for oil products should reflect their real cost.

SANJAY GANDHI MADE CONGRESS-I GENERAL SECRETARY

BK131613 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] According to a UNITED NEWS OF INDIA message just received, Mr Sanjay Gandhi has been appointed as one of the Congress-I general secretaries.

The other two are Mr (Kuruppaih Nipanar) and S. S. Mahapatra.

753 ARRESTS IN TRIPURA AFTER LARGE-SCALE DISTURBANCES

BK130343 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Tripura Chief Minister Nripen Chakraborti has said that the government is now engaged in maintaining law and order in the state and providing relief to the destitutes sheltered in 78 centers. He told a news conference in Agartala that so far 753 persons have been arrested and more arrests are likely. He said security measures have been tightened to block the escape routes of armed extremists to Bangladesh and Mizoram. Contingents of the armed forces and paramilitary units have already reached some of the remote and inaccessable areas where disturbances occurred. The chief minister appealed to all the state and voluntary organizations to help tide over the critical situation.

An all-party meeting was held in Agartala last night to prepare a program for maintaining peace and harmony and provide relief to the destitutes. Meanwhile a special medical team of the army has been pressed into service in areas which are under army control. The border security force is also providing foodstuffs to the people in the affected areas. The inspector general of the border security force visited Agartala and had discussions with the chief minister and senior officials.

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL ON FRENCH CREDIT--India and France have signed a protocol under which India would get a credit of 12,000 million rupees. The credit would be used for buying goods and services from France for various projects in India and also for commodity imports. The credit constitutes the first part of a 1-billion franc loan promised by President Giscard d'Estaing during his visit to India in January. [Text] [Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0833 GMT 7 Mun 80 BK]

SHAHI REPORTS ON ACTIVITIES OF COMMITTEE ON AFGHANISTAN

BK151644 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi is leaving Islamabad tonight for London, Paris and Belgrade where he will exchange views with the leaders of these countries on ways to solve the crisis in Afghanistan. Shahi's current visit is a part of a series including his recent visits to Bucharest, Bonn and Vienna.

Agha Shahi, briefing newsmen on these visits in Islamabad this afternoon, said that the standing committee of the Islamic Conference at its recent Tehran session expressed grave concern over recent reports that the situation in Afghanistan is further deteriorating due to large-scale military operations by foreign troops to crush Afghan resistance. The committee concluded that there is a need for intensified efforts to seek a political solution to the Afghanistan crisis as envisaged in the Islamic Conference resolution and to bring an early end to the sufferings of the Afghan people.

Agha Shahi said that this was his foremost consideration during his brief visits to Bucharest, Bonn and Vienna. During these visits he had detailed talks with Romanian President Ceausescu, FRG Chancellor Schmidt and Austrian Chancellor Kreisky on the current international situation and exchanged views on the Afghanistan situation in particular. He said it is very encouraging that three European leaders have described the approach of the standing committee as useful and have assured him that they will extend effective support to seeking a basis for a peaceful political settlement of the grave issue of Afghanistan.

Replying to a question, Agha Shahi said that the next meeting of the standing committee, of the Islamic Conference will be held in Geneva, Switzerland, a neutral country. The meeting is to be aimed at exchanging views on Afghanistan after meeting the parties concerned and at finding out how to achieve a political solution of the crisis within the framework of the Islamic Conference.

Replying to another question, he said that a tentative date for the standing committee meeting has been set and it might be held during his European visit.

He said that the Islamic Conference secretary general, who is also a member of the standing committee, has established contact with the Soviet Union and the Babrak Karmal regime. He, however, clarified that the meeting of the standing committee with representatives of Babrak Karmal regime does not constitute recognition of that regime.

Replying to a question, he said that if the Babrak Karmal administration nominates for talks a person whose official status is below the desired level, the views of that person will be heard only by the secretary general and not by the European [as heard] standing committee.

He said that the committee will first hear the views of the Karmal regime and the leaders of the resistance movement. The committee will consider the issue of visiting Moscow for talks with the Soviet Government, if necessary. He said that the committee has no desire to visit Kabul and that it has invited the concerned parties to meet in a neutral country.

Replying to another question, Agha Shahi said that the proposal made by the Karmal regime for talks on the Afghanistan crisis, which was supported by the Soviet Union, conforms to a certain extent with some of the proposals included in the Islamic Conference resolution. However, the extent of conformity and differences and to what extent differences are insurmountable should be determined through negotiations.

Replying to a question, Agha Shahi said that if the talks with the parties concerned led to broad areas of agreement, the standing committee would consider approaching the United Nations to convene a conference to formalize the agreement.

AFP Reports Further Details

BK141009 Hong Kong AFP in English 1000 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Karachi, 14 Jun (AFP)--The three-member standing committee of Islamic foreign ministers conference will meet representatives of the Soviet-backed Kabul regime in Geneva or some other neutral place next week in an attempt to find a solution to the Afghan crisis, according to the mass-circulation Urdu daily JANG here today.

The paper, quoting informed sources, said that the meeting was expected to take place on June 19 or 20. The committee comprising Secretary-General Habib Chatti of the Islamic Conference, and Foreign Ministers Sadeq Qotbzadeh (Iran) and Agha Shahi (Pakistan) would later meet representatives of the Afghan freedom-fighters mojahedin to seek their viewpoint on the crisis.

Meanwhile, Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi was learnt to have postponed his scheduled visit to India on June 21 until next month. Mr Shahi who returned here yesterday after briefing the Romanian and West German leaders on the Afghan situation, would visit London on June 17 to meet the British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher and Foreign Minister Lord Carrington in the same connection.

FOREIGN MINISTER SHAHI LEAVES FOR EUROPEAN VISIT

BK160312 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has left on a visit to London, Paris and Belgrade where he will exchange views with the leaders of these countries on ways to solve the Afghanistan crisis. This is in continuation of his recent visit to Bucharest, Bonn and Vienna.

In London, Mr Agha Shahi will hold talks with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington. He will also call on British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. In Paris, he will hold talks with French Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet. The foreign secretary is accompanying Mr Agha Shahi.

KARACHI LAUDS COMMITTEE EFFORTS TO RESOLVE AFGHAN CRISIS

BK140729 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Commentary by Akhtar Masuri]

[Text] A study of the historical chronicle reveals unmistakably that the use of force never succeeded in resolving any political crisis or problem in the world. Negotiations, however, prominently succeeded where brutal force failed. Negotiations therefore are the best medium to solve any political problem thereby contributing to the promotion and maintenance of universal peace and stability.

This spirit actually worked behind the setting up of the 3-member standing committee in accordance with the resolution of the 11th session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference recently held in Islamabad. The 3-member standing committee consists of Foreign Minister of Pakistan Agha Shahi, Foreign Minister of Iran Sadeq Qotbzadeh and Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Habib Chatti. This 3-member standing committee has been charged with the task of finding ways and means for the solution of the Afghan crisis through negotiations and consultations with other parties concerned.

The 3-member standing committee has already embarked upon its task and has since made a good advance toward the achievement of the goal spelt out for it. Accordingly, it may be recalled that the first meeting of the 3-member committee was held in Iran on the 4th, 5th and 6th of the current month. The meeting was attended by all the three members. Agha Shahi said that the committee held three most useful sessions in Tehran and reached a unanimous agreement on its future course of action envisaging consultations with all parties concerned. It reviewed the latest developments having bearing on the crisis in Afghanistan. It is gratifying to note that the aim and object of setting up this 3-member committee by the last Islamic foreign minister conference has been warmly and widely hailed by all the countries of the world genuinely interested in the promotion and maintenance of peace.

Soon after the meeting of the 3-member committee in Tehran, the secretary general of the Islamic Conference called on the president of France. He apprised the president of France of the ways and means to be adopted for the solution of the Afghan crisis. Similarly, Foreign Minister of Pakistan Agha Shahi and a member of the committee held separate meetings with Federal Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher at Bonn the other day. The meetings took place in the most cordial and friendly atmosphere. During Agha Shahi's talks with Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher, a comprehensive review was carried out of the regional situation in Southwest Asia with special reference to the crisis in Afghanistan. As a result Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher evinced keen interest in the work of the standing committee and expressed their full support for the initiative taken by it to promote a political solution.

The 3-member standing committee has been making satisfactory progress in its difficult and arduous assignment. But it cannot be expected to achieve complete success until and unless the other parties concerned are also responsive and cooperative of which no signs have yet been visible. The world sentiment and opinion cannot, however, be ignored for long and as such the continued efforts of the standing committee will ultimately emerge as successful.

INDIAN DIPLOMAT COMMENTS ON AFGHANISTAN, ARMS DEAL

BK111537 Hong Kong AFP in English 1512 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Karachi, 11 Jun (AFP)--Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi would visit New Delhi shortly to discuss with the Indian leaders the efforts to seek a solution of the Afghanistan problem and other matters of bilateral and regional interest, Indian Ambassador in Pakistan Kanwar Natwar Singh said here today.

Speaking at Karachi Press Club he said there was a marked difference between the Indian and Pakistani perceptions of the situation in Afghanistan. India wanted to see an early withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan through a mutually agreed solution, while Pakistan's approach was influenced by the historical background of her past differences with Afghanistan and her erstwhile military alliance with the United States and other Western nations.

The Indian ambassador said his government felt that a superpower military intervention was too serious a matter to be dealt with through rhetoric alone and required a rational approach. At the same time he hoped that the Soviet Government must be aware of the strong reaction caused by its armed action in Afghanistan.

Kanwar Natwar Singh said India appreciated the decision of the recent Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad to initiate diplomatic contacts with the Soviet Union and other parties concerned to find a solution to the Afghanistan crisis.

Replying to a question, he said the recent agreement between India and the Soviet Union for the purchase of arms worth 1,600 million U.S. dollars was not intended against Pakistan and had no relevance to the present situation in the region. The arms deal had been negotiated over the past few years and was aimed at meeting India's defence requirements.

IRANIAN RAILWAYS DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT TO LAHORE

BK160112 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] A high-level Iranian delegation led by Mr (Mohammad Ali Zadeh), deputy minister of roads and transport and president of Iranian railways, arrived in Lahore last night on a 2-day visit.

Talking to newsmen at the airport, Mr (Mohammad Ali Zadeh) said Pakistan has made great progress in the field of railways and his country wants to benefit from Pakistan's experience.

CONSORTIUM TO PROVIDE OVER $1 BILLION AID TO PAKISTAN

BK140534 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Pakistan is to get more than $1,000 million in aid from the aid to Pakistan consortium during the next financial year.

Pakistan Economic Affairs Secretary Aftab Ammad Khan said after the 2-day meeting of the consortium that the group agreed to give $980 million as aid to Pakistan and $98 million for Afghan refugees living in Pakistan. He said at present there were some 800,000 Afghan refugees in Pakistan arriving at 60,000 per month. The secretary said the overall figure could reach 1.3 million by next year. He said the consortium members have agreed to study at their next meeting renegotiation of some of Pakistan's debts. The meeting will possibly take place this autumn. He said Pakistan's economic process helped the consortium to decide on the aid. He said over the past three years there has been a 100 percent increase in exports and 0 percent annual rise in the gross national product in Pakistan.

Further Details

BK141247 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] A preliminary meeting of the aid to Pakistan consortium will be held in Paris later this month to consider debt relief program for Pakistan. This was stated by Aftab Ahmad Khan, secretary, economic affairs division, yesterday after formal session of the consortium in which aid totalling about $1.08 billion was pledged for Pakistan.

Aftab Ahmad Khan hoped that the question of debt relief would be settled before the autumn as debt servicing costs could rise to $750 million in the next financial year from last year's $661 million. Pakistan is seeking annual relief of between $235 million and $250 million for a 4-year period starting next month.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO TURKISH CYPRUS--A six-member general trade delegation of Pakistan left Karachi on 9 June on an about 2 week's visit to the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. The delegation is to explore possibilities of exporting surgical instruments, machine tools, typewriters and other items including wool. [Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 9 Jun 80 BK]

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Carter Message Attacked

LD131300 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] Please pay attention to our commentary on Carter's message addressed to the conference glorifying the 14th centenary of the apostleship of the prophet of Islam:

Today we received one of the most interesting and comical reports from the United States since the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. This report consists of the text of the message which Jimmy Carter sent to the Washington conference glorifying the 14th centenary of the apostleship of the prophet of Islam. In his message to this conference, held in Washington's Institute of Islamic Studies, Carter declared: We respect the Islamic faith and are ready to cooperate with all Muslim countries. Expanding understanding between the Islamic and U.S. cultures is a lofty goal, the need of which has been increasingly felt following recent international developments.

Carter added: During the past year I had an opportunity to affirm my commitment and that of my government pertaining to mutual respect and understanding between the United States and the countries of the Islamic world.

Of course, one cannot entertain any doubt whatsoever about the mutual respect and understanding between the United States and the countries in that world as emphasized by Mr Carter in his message, since during the past year he has conducted extremely fruitful activities and indeed, has acted in accordance with his commitments and those of the U.S. administration with regard to Islamic countries.

An investigation of Carter's 1-year record of services to the Muslim-inhabited countries enables one to point out the following facts:

1. The sale of arms and the maintenance of offensive weapons for the Iraqi Government and the provision of training for Iraqi mercenaries to carry out sabotage and bombing in Iran;

2. The pillage of the God-given riches of the people of the Arabian Peninsula by daily sucking away 14 million barrels of oil;

3. The payment of $100 million as a bribe to the sultan of Oman and the setting up of a military base in that country;

4. The setting up of a military base in southern Egypt and the planning of the peace between Anwar as-Sadat and Israel;

5. The setting up of military bases on Turkish soil;

6. The occupation of Pakistani territory under the pretext of stemming the threat of Russian infiltration;

7. Military preparations and the setting up of a base in Somalia;

8. The killing of struggling Muslims in Moro, southern Philippines;

9. The bolstering of General Suharto in Indonesia to crush the Muslims.

10. A year's plotting aimed at overthrowing Iran's revolutionary regime;

11. The killing of the heroic people of Palestine inside and outside Israel;

12. The crushing of the Saharan guerrillas through the agency of the mercenary troops of King Hassan of Morocco;

13. The infection of the people inhabiting the shaykhdoms in the southern areas of the Persian Gulf with the consumer goods plague.

These are a few examples of thousands of services rendered by Jimmy Carter to the world of Islam during the past year, which indeed constitute a brilliant record to be displayed for the benefit of the Islamic conference in Washington. As Carter said in his message, the expansion of international Islamic understanding between the Islamic and U.S. cultures constitutes a lofty goal, the need of which has been heightened by international developments. Of course, bearing in mind Carter's services in 1 year to the world of Islam, it is perfectly obvious what the nature of the lofty goal of U.S. culture could be. The ultimate corollary of such goals, too, could not be anything else save creating a genuine U.S.-Islamic revolution in order to remove the biggest obstacle to the expansion of understanding between U.S. and Islamic cultures which enjoy such protagonists as Al Sa'ud, the Tikritis, Kings Hassan and Husayn, and Sultan Qabus.

Disorder Near U.S. Embassy

LD141944 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] According to a report from the Central News Bureau, the following statement was issued by the public relations office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Tehran, in connection with the infiltration of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization in Amjadeyyeh:

On Thursday, 12 June 1980, a meeting was held by the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization in Amjadeyyeh. In connection with this meeting there was a severe clash between various groups, opponents and supporters of the Mojahedin-e Khalq. The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, considering the fact that it is up to the police to preserve the security of various meetings, did not have any responsibility and thus did not interfere in security matters.

The statement adds: Vigilant and revolutionary nation (?of Iran): The pressure imposed upon revolutionary foundations by the organizers of programs for the destruction of the Islamic Revolution increases every day in order to alienate them and weaken our Islamic Revolution. You, the revolutionary nation, must seek replies to these whys and wherefores, in order to understand the nature of conspiracies. In considering the organization of the meeting, which was at a base selected by the American aggressors trying to free the hostages, and considering that the organizers of the meeting were fully aware of this fact, one should ask: Why did they select this place? Why did the responsible authorities of the Interior Ministry confirm the permit to organize the meeting at this place? Why do the responsible authorities of the Interior Ministry not perform their duty correctly in clearing and finding, as soon as possible, the causes of such clashes, which would eventually be profitable to the Eastern and Western world devourers? And why do they not arrest at least one person involved in this, so that the truth would be known by the Iranian nation? Should the guards corps just observe and not respond to this group attack on the den of espionage, where the hostages are kept and where the safekeeping of the nation and the blood of tens of thousands of martyrs are being guarded? Had the people trespassed in the den of espionage, would the guards corps not have been accused of neglecting their duties?

Under the circumstances, the guards did their minimal duty and fired into the air in order to disperse the assailants around the building and foiled any possible plot.

Finally, it is brought to the attention of the Muslim and militant nation of Iran that there are some documents in connection with his matter of which you will be informed during future interviews and announcements.

Aid to Hostages Described

LD151838 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Excerpt] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY Dr Kazem Sami, the supervisor of the Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society [Iranian Red Cross], talked about the activities of this society in a press interview yesterday afternoon. Explaining the role of the society during the Kordestan incidents. He said: This society follows a general policy of neutrality and its duty is to send aid to the injured. Thus, it was present not only in Kordestan but also in Mazendaran, Baluchestan, Khuzestan, West Azarbayjan and Kermanshah during the clashes in those areas. This is the only organization which possesses mobile hospitals and provides the needy with medical teams, medicines, foodstuffs, tents and clothing.

The supervisor of the Red Lion and Sun Society then mentioned the role of this society in connection with the hostages in the American den of espionage and said: One of the international duties of this society, as with other similar international organizations, is to obtain news about the health, well-being and the way the hostages are kept. And it is necessary to mention that the medical care of the hostages has been assigned to this society and responsible authorities and doctors of the Red Lion and Sun Society have visited the hostages many times. Their reports have also been sent to international organizations and authorities. The representatives of the International Red Cross were also able to visit the hostages with the help of this society, and they then informed the world of the appropriate hygienic, physical and mental health of the hostages.

QOTBZADEH CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT TO EUROPE

Oslo Activities

JN131903 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] In a speech today at the Socialist International conference convening in Oslo in Norway, Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh outlined the stand of the Iranian Islamic Revolution on various issues, including Iran's foreign policy and the Islamic Revolution's stand on Afghanistan.

An AFP report from Oslo says that Qotbzadeh met yesterday with Chinese Foreign Affairs Minister Huang Hua. Well-informed sources in the Norwegian capital report that the meeting was held on a proposal by the Norwegian foreign minister, who had earlier met separately with the Iranian and Chinese foreign ministers. Following the meeting with Qotbzadeh, the Chinese foreign affairs minister stated that the discussion dealt with the international situation and that viewpoints were exchanged on this subject.

At its first session, the Socialist International conference discussed the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the dangers inherent in the arms race and the situation in the Latin American countries. The subject of Iran, to which the conference did not allude, was discussed by the conferees in the conference lobbies.

Following the talks which Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh has held with the Socialist International leaders, the Socialist International office is scheduled to hear a report by Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky on the mission he made to Tehran in May, accompanied by Olof Palme and Felipe Gonzalez. The Socialist International office, which has (?assessed) Qotbzadeh's talks, does not specify whether it will come forward with a specific solution regarding the release of the U.S. hostages in Tehran.

Willy Brandt, former FRG chancellor and chairman of Socialist International, has stated that Qotbzadeh's visit has led to a better understanding among Socialist International members regarding the situation in Iran and the viewpoints of the Iranian officials on the current crisis. He said that the U.S. administration has held (words indistinct] contacts in light of the invitation extended by the Socialist International to the Iranian minister to visit Oslo.

In a press interview, Sadeq Qotbzadeh reiterated that the issue of the release of the U.S. hostages cannot be viewed as a separate issue.

Meeting With Latin Americans

LD140424 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the minister of foreign affairs of our country, yesterday invited the representatives of Latin American socialists to a luncheon banquet. At this banquet personalities such as Carlos Andres Perez, the former president of Venezuela, [name indistinct], the former Costa Rican president, and other socialist party officials of Latin America were present. Qotbzadeh, addressing the above-mentioned representatives, said: The reason for this gathering is the common aspects we share. We share the same interests, the same (?mannerisms) and finally the same enemy, and it is the presence of this common enemy that draws us closer together. This common enemy is the world-devouring America. For many years we did not have any information about each other because of this common enemy, and there was no direct contact between us. For two centuries, people who shared many common factors did not know about each other's conditions. Iran has decided to break this iron curtain, and I have come to tell you about the things that have happened to us, and how much we are interested in cooperating with you and having close relations with you.

In another part of his speech Mr Qotbzadeh said: We should destroy dictators and should not fear the superpowers. He said: When we prepare ourselves for martyrdom, both the dictators and the superpowers will realize that they do not have enough courage to do anything. What happened to America in Vietnam will happen to the USSR in Afghanistan.

After Mr Qotbzadeh's speech, Mr Perez, the former president of Venezuela, representing the Latin American delegates, and in reply to the speech made by the foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, said: I would like to take advantage of this opportunity to express our shared sentiments toward you. Iran cannot and should not consider itself isolated. Under the present circumstances, we announce our support for your revolution to you as the representative of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. Your glorious revolution has always been admired and praised by the Latin American nations and the democratic world. Through its revolution, the nation of Iran has made the impossible possible. I hope that your people will be able to implement their plans so that our people can be inspired by them. I am sure that our relations with the Iranian Revolution will be everlasting.

Comments on Kordestan, Hostages

JN142053 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Following his visit to Oslo, the capital of Norway, Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh said in Stockholm yesterday, Saturday, that the purpose of his visit is to acquaint the Socialist International's leaders with the reality of the Islamic Revolution in Iran.

In a press conference also attended by Olof Palme, former Swedish prime minister and chairman of the Swedish Social Democratic Party, Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh added: It is natural that the position taken by these leaders will have a good impact on the Iranian people.

Answering a question on the situation in Kordestan, Qotbzadeh said: We did not confront anyone in Kordestan except the (Komoleh) Party, which is being offered money and arms by the Iraqi regime and its agents. It is they who were the cause of the massacres that took place in this region. While Iran was confronting U.S. imperialism and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, they made use of this situation in their media, which exaggerated everything. Fortunately, the people of Kordestan know this very well. This is clearly reflected in their eagerness to liberate the province from these elements.

On the six-point plan for solving the Kordestan crisis, the minister said that this project was supported by the president, himself and the members of the Revolution Council. The (Komoleh) Party, however, strongly objects to this project.

Answering a question on whether he will attend the Venice conference to be held shortly, he said: No, since Carber will take part in it. On the economic sanctions against Iran, he said that the sanctions will not affect Iran.

Answering a question on the hostages issue, the foreign minister said that this issue cannot be solved alone; it has to be solved along with the issue of 25 years of U.S. interference in Iran.

On the reasons for inviting Sadeq Qotbzadeh, Olof Palme, former Swedish prime minister and chairman of the Swedish Democratic Party, said: The shah's regime was corrupt and tyrannical. The SAVAK was trying to protect the shah's government through torture and arrest of the Iranian people. During that period, I refused to visit Iran.

On solving the issue of the U.S. hostages, Palme said: We believe that this issue should be solved through peaceful means, taking into consideration the interests of the two countries, and without endangering world peace.

Arrives in Sweden 13 June

JN140640 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] PARS reports from Stockholm that Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh and the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran accompanying him arrived in the Swedish capital from Oslo yesterday evening. The delegation is accompanied by Olof Palme, former Swedish prime minister and chairman of the Swedish Social Democratic Party.

Qotbzadeh and Palme are expected to begin talks this morning. Qotbzadeh will then participate in a press conference which will also be attended by Palme. At noon today, Qotbzadeh will meet with his Swedish counterpart. It is expected that the Iranian foreign minister will return to Tehran this afternoon.

Trade Discussions With Swedes

JN141814 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, who is in Stockholm at the invitation of the leader of the Swedish Social Democratic Party, met this morning with the directors and officials of several Swedish companies. Talks during these meetings dealt with mutual trade issues and the possibility of increasing bilateral trade, including Iran's purchase of Swedish commodities in exchange for Iranian oil. After his second meeting with the leader of the Social Democratic Party, Qotbzadeh held a press conference.

Return From Sweden

LD151718 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1648 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] According to a Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran reporter, our country's foreign minister, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, returned home this afternoon following his participation in the meeting of the Socialist International's bureau and his visit to Sweden.

During this visit, which was organized at the invitation of Olof Palme, Sadeq Qotbzadeh met and conferred with the Swedish foreign minister and industrialists of that country.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF UN INQUIRY COMMISSION

Envoy Departs

NC160656 Paris AFP in English 0632 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Tehran, June 16 (AFP)--United Nations envoy Habib ad-Dawudi left here today after a 3-week visit aimed at relaunching the stalled U.N. inquiry into the Iranian-American crisis.

He said he would report back to Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, who would personally decide whether to press ahead with the investigation.

Mr ad-Dawudi, a Syrian diplomat, was one of the five-man U.N. team which came to Tehran in the spring to hear Iranian grievances against the United States and the shah.

The panel shelved plans to publish a report on its findings after being refused permission to visit the 53 American hostages held here since November.

Before leaving here for Geneva, Mr ad-Dawudi said the report was "part and parcel of the commission's mandate."

Ad-Dawudi Remarks on Mission

LD160914 Tehran PARS in English 0738 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 16, PARS NEWS AGENCY--Dr Habib ad-Dawudi, who is the speical envoy of U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to Iran, yesterday said in Tehran that during his visit to Iran he had held fuirtful contacts with the Iranian Government authorities. Ad-Dawudi, who is scheduled to leave Tehran for New York tdaoy, added that the United Nations is interested in resolving the hostage issue in a peaceful and honourable manner ensuring the interest of all concerned parties and respect to the sovereignty and dignity of Iran.

He said he was in Tehran at the order of Kurt Waldheim to negotiate with the Iranian Government leaders in the wake of the task of the U.N. inquiry commission in Iran. He said during his stay in Tehran he had met with President Bani-Sadr and a group of members of the Revolutionary Council of Iran. Ad-Dawudi added that his negotiations with the Iranian authorities had been highly fruitful in throwing light on issues pertaining to the task of the U.N. inquiry commission. He added that he had prepared a report on his talks with the Iranian authorities which he would submit to Kurt Waldheim upon his return to New York.

Qotbzadeh Comments on Commission

NC160824 Paris AFP in English 0821 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 16 (AFP)--The United Nations committee investigating Iranian grievances against the United States will be welcome back in Tehran "only to submit its report," Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said today.

Speaking at a press conference here, Mr Qotbzadeh said that if the committee failed to submit a report on its findings, this would "seriously damage Iranian confidence in the U.N."

Mr Qotbzadeh attended a Socialist International conference in Oslo last week, in an attempt to break current Iranian political isolation.

The foreign minister told newsmen that atmosphere was "currently more favorable" to a solution of the crisis with the United States. Without referring specifically to the 53 American hostages held by Iranian militant students since November 4, Mr Qotbzadeh said tension was less and he hoped "problems would be solved."

The minister's statement to the press came after U.N. committee member Habib ad-Dawudi flew back to New York today after a 3-week visit aimed at relaunching the five-member committee's inquiry.

Mr Qotbzadeh said the U.N. envoy had been in Tehran simply to "gather supplementary information."

TRUCKS USING TURKISH ROADS TO BE EXEMPT FROM TOLLS

LD141420 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the Road and Transport Ministry today issued the following announcement:

On the basis of an agreement signed in Tehran between Iran and Turkey last week by representatives of the two nations' transport ministries, Iranian-owned trucks having passes issued by the Iranian authorities will be exempt from road tolls while using Turkish transit routes. The agreement will come into force on 21 June.

OIL MINISTER HITS JAPAN FOR SUSPENDING CRUDE PURCHASES

OW131231 Tokyo KYODO in English 1219 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 13, KYODO--Iranian Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar Friday criticized Japan for following the lead of the United States and suspending crude oil purchases from Iran.

In an exclusive interview with a reporter of the Tehran bureau of the KYODO NEWS SERVICE, Mo'infar said that suspension of crude oil purchases by Japanese oil companies and trading firms was a part of Japan's policy of dependence on the United States and could not be regarded in the same light as that carried out by British Petroleum and Shell Oil in connection with the price problem.

He also expressed dissatisfaction with the Mitsui group, which started and then suspended work on a huge petrochemical project in Iran, and hinted at the possibility of bringing in other nations to complete the project.

Although the Iranian Cabinet is expected to resign within several days following the opening of a new parliament, Mo'infar said that Iran's oil policy would remain unchanged.

At the outset of the interview, the oil minister offered his condolences to the Japanese people on the death of Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira.

He said that Iran should now forget the fact that the late Japanese prime minister followed the policies of the United States and caused a deterioration in Japan-Iran relations.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI

Names Cultural Revolution Panel

LD131152 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, today issued a decree entrusting a group of people with the task of investigating educational issues and the cultural revolution. The text of the imam's order is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

The necessity for a cultural revolution--which is an Islamic matter and which is the wish of the Islamic nation--has been announced for some time, but so far no effective and basic steps have been taken in this direction. The Islamic nation, especially the believing and committed students, are concerned about it and are worried about the disturbances caused by the conspirators, whose effects are seen from time to time.

The Muslim nation, which believes in Islam, fears, lest--God forbid--the opportunity is lost and no positive work is carried out, and lest our education system remained as it was during the domination of the corrupt regime when uncultured officials placed this important and essential center in the service of the colonialists.

The work of the universities clearly reveals that, with the exception of a few committed and believing individuals, who, contary to the wishes of the universities, were in the service of the nation and Islam, the rest of the university professors produced nothing for our country except harm and loss. The continuation of this catastrophe, which, unfortunately, is the wish of some groups who are dependent on foreigners, will deliver a deadly blow to the Islamic Revolution and the Islamic Republic. To show any slackness in this vital matter will be a great treason against Islam and the Islamic country.

On this basis, the following honorable gentlemen--Mohammad Havad Bahonar, Mehdi Rabbani Amlashi, Hasan Habibi, Abdol arim Sorush, Shams Al-e-Ahmad, Jalalod-din Parsi and Ali Shari'atmadari--are given the responsibility of forming a committee. They are to invite some of the committed experts from among Muslim professors, committed employees, committed and faithful students and other educated and committed strata who are faithful to the Islamic Republic, to form councils and to carry out the task of preparing programs of the various branches of learning. They are also given the task of defining the future policies of the universities on the basics of Islamic culture; of selecting and preparing suitable, committed and aware professors; and of implementing other affairs related to the Islamic cultural revolution.

It is evident that on the basis of these principles, schools and other educational institutions--which during the former regime were run on the basis of a deviationist and colonialist education system--should come under careful investigation so that my beloved children are made immune from harm and deviation.

I beseech God Almighty for the success of the gentlemen in this important task and for the glory of Islam and the Islamic countries. Greetings be upon you.

[Signed] Ruhollah al-Musavi al-Khomeyni

[Dated] 13 June 1980

Issues Kermanshah Directives

LD131954 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] PARS reports that Dr Karim Sanjabi met today with the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, and presented the imam with a report on the situation in Kermanshah. The imam issued some directives regarding the solving of the region's problems.

Criticizes Media Directors

JN151744 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, received the directors of the various sections and members of the Islamic committee of radio and television this morning.

His eminence delivered a speech in which he said: In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. You must not expect a change to occur overnight in a department that was ruled by an oppressive regime through its security organization, known as the SAVAK, or expect such a department to turn into a complete Islamic center overnight.

The masses of the people are aware of the development that has taken place in radio and television. However, this development is not what Islam wants. Thus this organ, which is considered the most important center for propagating Islam, must undergo a complete purge. Indeed, this organ must be purged of the people who are deviating from Islam, namely those who are remnants of the sterile and defunct regime.

The country's Constitution stipulates that the radio and television should come under the supervision of the Majles, the government and the judicial powers. However, the Majles has still not taken its final form. Thus, you have to wait until the Majles takes its real form and begins to operate, since then, God willing, the radio and television will be supervised by the aforementioned three powers.

Those who have been entrusted with responsibilites, particularly the supervisors, have to follow the path of Islam, and should any supervisors or those holding sensitive posts in this department be observed to be deviant, may God forbid, they will have to resign their posts, and I will act on this.

Then His Eminence Imam Khomeyni addressed the directors of the radio and television and the members of the Islamic committee in this organization, saying: However, you must wait for some time and begin investigations into those people who are not qualified, until the time comes to purge this center, so that there will be no change to say that we are in need of specialized individuals and that there are no people available to replace others, who, God forbid, are deviants.

God willing, matters will improve.

Imam Khomeyni added: There is no doubt that a healthy atmosphere for a great revolution such as ours cannot be created at once. However, such an atmosphere can be created steadily and will come with time. I hope that the radio and television will be properly managed through the efforts of the Muslims and adherents in this organization. Indeed, these difficulties will be both overcome and eradicated through the supervision of the Majles and the others who are appointed by law. There is no difficulty that cannot be overcome.

His eminence added: Ever since this renaissance took place, I have stressed the need to carry out a purge in radion and television, since such a purge can set most matters right. Indeed, the corruption of this organ will cause similar corruption elsewhere.

You must now render your services in accordance with Islam and should you observe that some people are not following the path of Islam, write down their names so that they can, God willing, be replaced by qualified people.

The imam concluded: I hope that these matters will be set right very soon, God willing. Undoubtedly, a bit of patience is needed for these matters to be corrected.

His eminence added: All of these institutions are facing such problems and difficulties, which must be gradually overcome. I hope that matters will be managed in accordance with Islam and Islamic laws.

I wish you success and the support of God Almighty. Indeed, this is a great service, which should be rendered by everyone. You will purge this organ so that it will become a truly Islamic institution.

AHMAD KHOMEYNI CONDEMNS RECENT ATTACKS ON GATHERINGS

LD150931 Tehran PARS in English 0748 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 15 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The son of Imam Khomeyni, Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni, yesterday said in an interview with PARS that any attack against peaceful meetings of the people would endanger Islam and the Islamic Republic. Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni was referring to an attack by unidentified groups against a meeting of the Mujahedin-e Khalq in the Amjadieh stadium on Thursday afternoon, which left one person killed and hundreds wounded.

He said if the people who attacked the stadium on Thursday had attacked a meeting of say, Friday prayers, they would immediately be identified and arrested, but in this case the whole issue had purposely been kept under a veil of secrecy and the ruffins who [words indistinct] peace arourd the stadium were left free to do whatever they wanted. Hojjat ol-Eslam said that in his judgement any attack against peaceful gatherings would be a downright attack against Islam. Hojjat ol-Eslam expressed the hope that law enforcement authorities would do the necessary to prevent similar clashes in the future.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

Interview on Internal Problems

LD131358 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 8 Jun 80 p 2

[KEYHAN correspondent Mahmud Hejrat exclusive interview with President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr: "President Announces Conditions Pertaining to the Choice of Prime Minister"]

[Text] Referring to the editorial yesterday in ENQELAB-E ESLAMI, in which he said that "opportunists are trying to take over the radio and television organizations by force and aim to impose censorship on these institutions," Dr Bani-Sadr said: "Of course, there are also those who are striving to prevent this from happening, and to some extent they have been successful. However, the two sides are at each others throats.

"Take a look at the issues facing the country. Dozens of problems could be cited, but nobody follows up these important problems now emerging in order to see why they have occurred, and nobody prints them in their newspapers with detailed explanations. Then there are those who allow themselves to make any decisions they wish and to implement these. As a result, the state authorities have begun simply to react [rather than initiate]. They run along to see why this or that has happened, and in the end how or why the thing happened is still unclear. This is what the newspapers should be following up."

In reply to the question from the correspondent, "Were your remarks in the editorial yesterday directed against believers?", Dr Bani-Sadr said:

"Since what is said [these days] is seen in a religious context, religion has become something of a cudgel. It was my intention to tell those who consider themselves members of the religious class and believers something of the conditions which accompany faith, and this does not include using religion as a club with which to beat people over the head."

On the topic of the release of the Majles deputy for Eqlid, Khosrow Qashqa'i [Qashqa'i tribe chief], Dr Bani-Sadr said:

"Khosrow Qashqa'i was released on my orders and not through my mediation."

On how the arrest of Khosrow Qashqa'i took place, he said:

"I had his dossier brought to me here. Mr Musavi-Ardabili, the prosecutor general, was at the imam's house, and the imam ordered that the person in question should be released. He had seen his dossier and sent it to me. I read the dossier and sent it to be translated again. If there is no other evidence, and if all the evidence available against him is what we have here, then regrettably this case resembles that of the Dreyfus affair.

"To defend a khan [tribal chief] is meaningless today: We are not defending him as a khan, and we do not believe in khans. Furthermore, since the terms 'feudalism' and 'non-feudal' are much mentioned these days it is difficult to determine the rights and wrongs of the problem.

"I studied his dossier personally and I will send a report on it to the Majles. If the Majles has already given a verdict based on the Persian text, then such a verdict is wrong. [paragraph continues]

The truth of the matter is that these few pages of English text do not constitute proof of any sort that he is a CIA spy, but in fact prove the opposite, namely, that someone was appointed by the CIA to report on, for example, the leadership and organization of the [presumably Qashqa'i] tribe.

"Moreover, the dates mentioned in these pages show that he was not in Iran on the specified dates. The dossier is in his favor, not against him. Of course I read the dossier, and given [that the instigators know] that in the early days of the Islamic Republic action on such files might be possible in this country, even in the case of one deputy, then in my view this was nothing but an attempt to weaken the foundation of the republics.

"This is why, when the dossier was read yesterday, I sent it to the imam with a correct translation for his views.

"What I can say is that the [U.S.] Embassy and documents found there should not be an everlasting means for upsetting the procedures by which the country runs its business. For this reason the Majles should call in all the documents once and for all and should not approve any of the deputies' credentials unless all the documents concerning all the individuals have been sifted carefully by thoroughly unbiased and well-informed individuals.

"It is easy enough for someone to come along and translate incorrectly where, for example, the Persian text says "opposition to the revolution" instead of "support for the revolution." All these documents should be assembled there, and well-informed and unbiased people should analyze them carefully and translate them, and the honorable members of the Majles should purge their assembly in the basis of these translations. Otherwise there are plans, I know, to disclose one of these documents every so often to disrupt the Majles. We will not have a stable country resulting from a shaky Majles, and since in accordance with Article 113 of the Constitution, which makes the president of the republic responsible for the implementation of the Constitution, I have to be concerned with the Majles to the same extent as with the judicial and the executive powers. I am concerned with the preservation of the prestige of the three powers equally."

On the manner in which the prime minister would be elected, Dr Bani-Sadr said:

"The first point is, as the imam's message to the Majles mentioned, that the prime minister must be the embodiment of mutual understanding and harmony between the Majles and the president (and, I must add, that he should be approved by the imam) since there are many difficulties, and if the prime minister does not enjoy this three-way support it will not be easy for him to deal with these difficulties. Second, he must give tranquility and assurance to the community; by this is meant peace of mind and confidence. A prime minister who represents only one group in society does not give this confidence to the community. Third, he must be a reasonable man, and very much a coordinator and administrator."

On the subject of the Majles' support and vote for the president, Dr Bani-Sadr said: "There is no reason why the Majles should not support me, and it will certainly give a vote of confidence to the one who has the qualifications envisaged."

On the view of Dr Beheshti that the Revolution Council had not been informed as to the makeup of the international conference for the investigation of the shah's crimes, [as published] Dr Bani-Sadr said: If Dr Beheshti said this, I must say that the imam wrote to the president, asking him to convene the conference. [paragraph continues]

The president convened the conference, but someone must certainly have approved the budget, so it cannot be said that the Revolution Council was not informed as to the convening of the conference.

In reply to the question: "You are always complaining that there are numerous centers of power, yet the majority of the people unanimously support you. Why don't you act unilaterally?" Dr Bani-Sadr said:

First, we are busy working. We are not sitting idle. We have closed down some of the power centers and, God willing, we will close down others. Second, from the start attempts must be made to solve problems in a revolutionary manner, since solutions of this type are fundamental and decisive, whereas solving problems in a bullying manner will cause further troubles.

"If these methods prove inconclusive we will go to the people, or course, and we will take decisive action."

In reply to the question: "Have you had talks recently with the leaders of the Kurdish Democractic Army and the guerillas of the Feda'i-ye Khalq?" Dr Bani-Sadr said:

"No, we have not had talks, but there are a number of opportunists who push themselves forward whenever a report comes in [from Kordestan] and act the hero. The country's problems must be solved with wisdom and shrewdness and by seeking the scientific solution, which is one of a permanent nature.

"We do not want everlasting conflict and bloodshed. From the outset we have said that if the groups lay down their arms, we will give them the same rights as we have given all the people, and the people will themselves determine their representatives, and they will prosper."

On the subject of the hostages, Dr Bani-Sadr said:

"Since this is up to the Majles to decide, I do not wish to give an opinion."

In conclusion, in a message to the nation of Iran, Dr Bani-Sadr said: "My message to you is one of watchfulness, vigilance and struggle against the danger from opportunists."

Visits Mazandaran, Gilan

LD131208 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] According to a central news unit report, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr arrived in Rasht at noon today at the end of his visit to Mazandaran Province to commence investigations into the problems and needs of Gilan Province. He was welcomed at the airport by the commander of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the governor general of Gilan. After inspecting the honor guard, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr held discussions with those who welcomed him at the airport.

Representatives of the clergy among the welcoming group made speeches and then provincial officials and personalities were introduced to Dr Bani-Sadr. At this meeting, the official responsible for land distribution in Gilan Province told Dr Bani-Sadr: So far, about 10,000 hectares of uncultivated and unused land has been put at the disposal of those who have little or no land in connection with the project for cultivating rice. This has great importance in the level of production for the region and the country.

He asked the president to issue emphatic orders concerning the distribution of land to farmers of the region who have little or no land so that our country may end the need to import rice.

The president and his companions then left for the national mobilization headquarters in Gilan Province to talk with the inhabitants of Rasht. Groups of people along the route warmly welcomed the president. According to a report from our Rasht news unit, tens of thousands of Rasht inhabitants had gathered in the premises of the Gilan national mobilization headquarters from the early hours of the morning in order to listen to the speech of the president of our country.

According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr arrived in Sari yesterday to inspect the Neka electricity generator and to investigate the problems and difficulties facing Mazandaran Province. At the end of his visit he said: The issues raised and the proposals made on ways to solve them will be taken up by the follow-up and research department in the president's office. I will come to Mazandaran again to investigate the outcome of their actions when the opportunity arises.

Interview on Export of Revolution

LD131850 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, speaking in a PARS interview in Sari today, expressed his views regarding the conditions for the export of the revolution, the alteration of court procedures, the necessity for the establishment of total judicial security in the country and the coup plans of a number of people who consider themselves incorruptible and others corruptible. He declared that, according to a recent decision, in the future religious judges will be appointed by the supreme judicial council.

In reply to a question regarding the export of Iran's revolution in view of the policy of noninterference in the affairs of others, the president said that the export of the revolution does not mean that we will send troops to other places; we have no such intention, nor is it possible. But the revolution's guidelines and courses will go to other places, whether we wish it or not. Basically, if we are able to build a model Islamic society, it will automatically go beyond our frontiers, for others would wish to copy it.

Dr Bani-Sadr added: All our efforts are to enable us to act according to the model, so that we can build an Islamic society which would be able to go beyond our frontiers. Otherwise, if we were to implement other models in the name of Islam, others already have (?many).

In reply to a question about the new revolution courts' procedures after the formation of the Majles, the president said that the alteration of court procedures means conformity with the Constitution--that is, determining who a judge is, what his elegibility as a judge is based on and who is responsible for the decisions he makes. Therefore, if he were to make decisions that are not religious, lawful and Islamic, the case would be seriously reviewed in diciplinary courts, so that judicial security is created.

Regarding a press report published 3 days ago, about the continuation of the economic blockade of some of the Kurdish cities in the west of the country, the president said: A lot has happened in the past 3 days; it is hoped that if the blockade (?is still in progress), it will end. In any case, if it is not over, we will be obliged to go there and stop the blockade. If we give orders, we see that they are implemented.

In reply to the question "Why have you been continuously expressing anxiety regarding the fate of the revolution in the past 2 weeks, contrary to before, when you always expressed hope?" The president said: Both the positive and negative sides of the story should be told, so that the people learn where the problems lie and gain real hope; we used to do this, and we do so now. But the problem is whether past problems have been solved or are near solution. Now we come to judicial security which is, as it were, one of the reasons for high prices [as heard]. Therefore, we must discuss this lack of judicial security--which has become an economic aspiration--with the people, and say that if you wish for low prices, one of its prerequisites is judicial security so that the people are not allowed to make irresponsible decisions and implement them. The people should be made aware; they should know what their problems are, so that we can solve their problems. Otherwise, if people were to object to every move, they would prevent us from establishing judicial security in the country.

Dr Bani-Sadr was asked: What are the coup plans that you mentioned four days ago in the leader column of the newspaper ENQELAB-E-ESLAMI, and who wanted to implement them? The president said: The plan lay in the fact that a group considers itself incorruptible and others corruptible. They give themselves the right to run the country. They have sat and thought that since others might stage a coup, they should do it themselves. They are everywhere and we see the likes of them in every city. They give themselves the right and say: We should prevent corruption and do such and such; therefore we should be in charge.

Then Dr Bani-Sadr spoke of the results of his trip to Mazandaran and the main problems in that province. Referring to the point that, 16 months after the revolution, Mazandaran industry and agriculture are at a standstill, that people interfere in each other's affairs and that no one observes the laws there, he said that these are the main problems. These problems exist in other places too, but since Mazandaran is agriculturally based, the problem concerns land more in agricultural regions. [as heard]

The president added: We learned here last night that four or five dams should be constructed in the region. If so, what have they been doing in the past 16 months? We learned here that the area with the most water has villages without water; this is the problem. Here, the land is the problem and eventually the problem of the land should be solved. But the seven-man commission has not started its work here yet. The main problem is the lack of judicial security, which is more urgent here, and there is no judge who can cope with it. Other problems are that either the factories are unfinished or that they are not operational. In spite of this, a lot has been done and a lot must be done; I will return and pursue the matter and also go to other provinces, until, God willing, everything is all right.

Rasht Speech

LD131950 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr today spoke at a gathering of Rasht people at the national mobilization headquarters. Commenting on factional confrontations, he said: Factional confrontations do not help our country solve its problems. We must find solutions to problems so that the problems can be eliminated. Problems cannot be solved if a group of people decides to resort to instigations and only then sit down and try to find where problems lie; such problems will not be solved. A non-Muslim will never become a Muslim through club-wielding, for what he [word indistinct] is wrong.

So when they resort to such acts he would think he was doing the right thing. We have secured 99 percent of the people's votes; as for the other 1 percent, we must try logical persuasion, rather than force. I have no doubt whatsoever that Islamic ideas and thought are pure science and that other ideas, even if they are scientific, are also endowed with a considerable amount of ignorance.

President Bani-Sadr once again reiterated the need for free debate, adding: If they put down their clubs, if they are inclined toward debates, then they ought to enter the arena; they are welcome. We have no intention of imposing our own ideas. A person who imposes his own ideas is like a capitalist who wants to resort to force. Any society lacking a correct system, wherein the system is based on force, will eventually return to aggression in which those who have power drive out those without power--then we are back at square one. If the idea for them is to achieve their ends through force, then they must bear in mind that Islamic government is opposed to force. Force culminates in the formation of armed groups; Islam has condemned unreasonable demands.

He then cited the problems facing Gilan Province, saying: An additional two billion tomans of credit earmarked for the province have been requested. Can you absorb this amount? At any rate, I must point out that Gilan Province is one of the most developed of provinces. Compared with inhabitants of Baluchestan, the people of Gilan have a much better life. Therefore, it is the deprived who should be provided with more possibilities.

In another part of his speech, President Bani-Sadr referred to the question of high prices and profiteering, saying: Part of the problem of high prices is in the control of the people themselves, for if there is a calm atmosphere it will be much easier to control things; such a circumstance would drive prices down. Consequently, first and foremost we must create security. At present the prices have risen by 50 percent; if they reach 70 percent then we cannot cope with them. Therefore, we must do everything to eliminate this problem.

The president added: In protecting the country's security no one should trespass the line established by the law. Should anyone do that we would first remind him, then warn him and finally put him on trial before the people.

Concluding his remarks about revolutionary forces and the young and active generations of the province, he said: God willing, these men and women will turn Iran into an exemplary Islamic government. We hope that our government will become an exemplary one for the world and, God willing, the face of the globe will be changed.

According to PARS, when the president was heading toward the national mobilization premises for his speech, a number of people who had lined up along the street came into contact with the car carrying the president. The injured were immediately taken to a hospital. According to a spokesman for Dr Hekmat Hospital, the number of injured taken to this particular hospital was four, of whom two were hospitalized due to the seriousness of their injuries and the other two were discharged after receiving outpatient treatment.

Departure for Tehran

LD132322 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Mr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, in a gathering at Rasht's Revolution Guards Corp headquarters this afternoon, discussed and reviewed Gilan Province's issues and needs with the region's guards. Mr Bani-Sadr left Rasht for Tehran after this meeting, which lasted several hours.

MONTAZERI DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE, IRAQ WITH KHOMEYNI

LD141142 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, Illustrious Jurisconsult His Excellency Ayatollah Montazeri met and had talks with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic, yesterday afternoon. At the conclusion of that meeting, which lasted for an hour, His Excellency Ayatollah Montazeri, in an interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY, spoke about the subjects raised during his conversation with the imam. He said: One of the issues discussed was that of agriculture.

Ayatollah Montazeri added: What I have heard from various sources is that at present the government is not purchasing wheat from farmers at a price of 18 rials per kilogram, and certain individuals have started moving in the bazaar and among the farmers who are purchasing wheat at 21.23 and even at 29 rials per kilogram. [sentence as heard] They have even informed me that Qom's wheat has been carried as far as Bijar. [Montazeri is apparently referring to the practice of corrupt officials and others who buy wheat at or near official government prices, transport it to the border and then resell it to the government as imported wheat, which is purchased at considerably higher prices]

Only God knows the destination of this wheat. I hope to God that they are taking this wheat to be used by our Muslim nation in Kordestan. But should the forces of counterrevolution purchase this wheat and should there be a scheme for taking this wheat to Iraq or some other places, or should they destroy this wheat in order to bring about a shortage within the country, then this would be extremely dangerous and harmful to our country.

Ayatollah Montazeri added: A subject which I have often raised with the Revolution Council, with Dr Sheybani, the agriculture minister, and also during the Friday congregational prayers, is that the loans given to farmers are not used for agricultural purposes but are being spent on nonagricultural items. And, indeed, the repayment of these loans will not help the farmers. Should we wish to give direct aid to agriculture, we ought to purchase the farmers' produce at realistic prices.

Ayatollah Montazeri emphasized: The government should purchase wheat from the Iranian farmer at the same price which it pays when it imports it from abroad, and, then, in order to facilitate internal consumption by the same farmer, the government should pay the same subsidies to the farmers which it pays toward consumption by the inhabitants of Tehran and of other cities. For instance, if the government buys wheat from the farmer at 25 rials per kilogram, it should then pay him an additional 15 rials for every kilogram of wheat he produces to help cover his annual expenses, so that farmers will be encouraged to increase agricultural production.

In another part of this interview, Ayatollah Montazeri said: With regard to cattle production, I have proposed that the government, for instance, should give every farmer 10 head of cattle at the beginning of the year and then take back the same 10 head of cattle from him at the end of the year. Thus the farmer will raise the cattle and the country's cattle production will be increased.

In another part of this interview he referred to the plots by the mercenary Iraqi Ba'th regime against Iran's Islamic Revolution and the issue of those deported from Iraq. A great many of these people are Iraqis by origin, but unfortunately, the Iranian Government refers to them as Iranians as well.

On this subject Ayatollah Montazeri said: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, by making extensive publicity in international forums, is dutybound to inform the world public of the crimes being committed by the Iraqi Ba'th Regime.

NVOI DEMANDS END TO HEZBOLLAHI ACTIONS

TA132115 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Who Benefits From the Creation of an Atmosphere of Nonconfidence and a Suffocating Environment?"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Precisely now, when the enemies of the revolution, from U.S. imperialism and its mercenaries to the deposed shah and the Zahedis, Palizbans and Bakhtiars, are in the process of striking at the Iranian revolution, and when the imam of the nation rightly expresses concern over the existence of discord and division in the higher rank of the revolution's institutions, yes, precisely in these circumstances, the psuedoleftists beneath the Maoist and Trotskyite mask and the extreme rightists beneath the Hezbollahi [Party of God] mask, are dealing blows to the gains of the Iranian revolution.

In order to implement its adventurous and aggressive plans to overthrow the Islamic Republic system, trample on the gains of the revolution and establish a system like the former shah's regime--with or without a shah--U.S. imperialism needs favorable grounds. There is no better and more favorable environment and atmosphere for bloodthirsty and wild U.S. imperialism and the counterrevolution than an environment of insecurity and an atmosphere of nonconfidence, an environment in which it is hinted that freedom of speech and thought do not exist in our liberated homeland, an environment in which a handful of knifewielders and ruffians, under various pretexts and in the name of religion and under the cover of Hezbollahi, attack any group and political gathering and organization which is committed to the revolution and believes in the continuity of the revolution with stones, knives and guns.

The incident of 12 June in Tehran in the streets around Amjadiyeh [sports stadium], is not only a sorrowful incident and a stain of shame on the clean feature of our revolutionary homeland, but it is a danger signal in the face of which no Iranian patriot and no true follower of the imam's path and the revolution can or has the right to be indifferent. We are not talking about a specific political group, faction or organization, and in this instance it is not the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization, although the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization, like all national, progressive and revolutionary organizations which have a share in the preparation of the glorious revolution of the Iranian nation and its victory, has the right to enjoy the fruits of this revolution and to raise its views with the people on the various political, social and cultural aspects of the country within the framework of the Iranian Constitution. We are talking about certain freedoms that the Iranian nation has achieved at the cost of the blood of tens of thousands of its best sons during more than 50 years of struggle and the preservation and sanctity of which has been stressed in our country's Constitution.

It should be understood once and for all that neither the struggle nor the revolution's victory were or are the monopoly of anyone. These were the people and these were all the various revolutionary groups, parties and organizations, whether religious or non-religious, which fought in the struggle against tyranny, against repression and against the terror of ideas.

There was a time when the Savakist torturers of the former shah, under the pretext of defending the programs of that subservient shah--obedient servant of the U.S. Embassy--used to shoot any opponent and torture him to death in the torture chambers of the Middle Ages.

Now, certain people, who lack any kind of ideology, political or religious identity or social belief, under the title of Hezbollahi, apply that same base, former police method to national and progressive groups and organizations which are faithful to the revolution and follow the imam's path. We repeat, we are not only talking about the 12 June incident in the streets around Amjadiyeh stadium and the attack of the Hezbollahi knifewielders on the followers of Mojahedin-e Khalq. We are talking about the fact that lately, certain persons who know nothing at all about religion, ideology and social and political beliefs, under the pretext of Hezbollahi, attack and assail political and revolutionary organizations, parties and groups everywhere. With knives, daggers and various other weapons and sometimes with guns, these people attack every progressive and revolutionary organization that is a true follower of the imam's line. They beat and injure their staffs and members. They set fire to their newspapers, periodicals and publications and do not pay attention to the warning and caution of any authority, even the revolutionary guards. How long should these obstinacies, these violations of legal norms, these raids and attacks on revolutionary and progressive individuals and organizations continue? To whose benefit is it to give a free hand to a certain group, which knows absolutely nothing about Islam and the Islamic Revolution, to beat up and insult the people and progressive and national individuals and organizations--these main bases and strongholds ofthe Iranian revolution?

That which individuals or certain groups carry out under the name of Islam and Hezbollahi in violation of the political and social freedoms of the true forces of the revolution and the committed organizations is that same thing that is desired by the former shah's gang and his American masters. For it is only in this way, by creating an atmosphere of nonconfidence and chaos and by attacks on the freedoms of the people, that U.S. imperialism and the shah's band--the Bakhtiars, Palizbans and Zahedis--can implement their anti-Iranian plans.

In the name of liberty and freedom of conscience, for which the Iranian nation gave so many martyrs and shed blood, in the name of safeguarding the gains of the revolution and the Constitution of our Islamic Republic: Before it is too late, an end must be put to the obstinacies, crimes and illegal acts of the extreme rightist and fake elements, whether Hezbollahis or others, who in fact are the enemies of revolutionary and true Islam.

TEHRAN PAPER REPORTS ARRESTS OF ARMED FORCES MEMBERS

LD142222 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Press review on ETTELA'AT article]

[Text] In the main headline [word indistinct] afternoon daily ETTELA'AT we read that the members of the group responsible for destructive actions in the armed forces have been arrested. Their plan was to return the deposed shah to Iran along with Bakhtiar. They will be tried in the armed forces revolutionary court.

CHIEF OF STAFF COMMENTS ON ARMY POLITICS, ARMS SITUATION

JN141858 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] General Shahmehr, chief of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has said the following to the PARS NEWS AGENCY: We cannot prevent people in the army from thinking, but we will not allow anyone to undertake propaganda for any particular faction or group. The army is a big organization, with a sacred objective and ideology, and there is no proof that it supports any political party or faction. We will not prevent anyone from joining any particular party or faction, we will just tell him that he cannot stay in the army.

Speaking about the amount of weapons available to the army, General Shahmehr said: We have a large reserve and will not need any new weapons for several years. We have also announced that this will be a year of repair and maintenance work in the army. Experts have already embarked on self-help programs to eliminate our complete dependence on others. We are also trying now to insure some of our requirements from those countries that are not too closely linked with the East or the West. Regarding Iraqi attacks on Iranian border areas, General Shahmehr said: We are not shelling Iraqi border areas and cities within the range of our guns, because we know that there are innocent people in those cities who are being exposed to all kinds of pressure. We hope that those people will carry out the orders of the imam and rise to overthrow the ill-omened Iraqi Ba'thist government, which is controlled by a handful of people.

KHALKHALI SENTENCES EIGHT TO DEATH FOR DRUG SMUGGLING

ID150628 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] The special Islamic revolution court of Iran under the chairmanship of Hojjat ol-Eslam Sadeq Khalkhali tried eight persons who were involved in the production and distribution of narcotics, specifically heroin, and also in setting up centers of corruption and prostitution, and sentenced them to execution. The sentence of execution was carried out at the early hours of the morning.

In an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali, who is in charge of the drug squad, said: These persons were seized by Tehran police and were sent to the special Islamic revolution court with their files. These people are:

1. Hoseyn Ashkari, son of Aqajan, an inhabitant of Tehran, who had been sentenced to life imprisonment under the former regime on the accusation of selling drugs. His job was setting up places of prostitution, including the sale of his own wife for the purposes of prostitution. In this way, he attracted women toward heroin, corruption and prostitution.

2. Akbar Haj Kord-Ali, son of Barat-Ali, a resident of Arak, who was one of the experienced smugglers and who used to have extensive activities in the distribution of narcotics, indulging in homosexual acts, knife stabbing, and setting up places for the use of opium, during the former regime he was sentenced to death by a military court.

3. Ahmad Khak, son of Sadr, a resident of Tehran who had a long record in the distribution and sale of heroin. Over a period of 30 years he dragged many young people toward corruption and destroyed them.

4. Farhang Salehi, son of Nur-Hamdollah. He had extensive activities for many years in the sale of heroin and has caused the addiction and death of hundreads of young people. Recently, 10 kg and 500 gram of heroin was discovered on him.

5. Habib Karami, son of Enayat, a resident and inhabitant of Malayer. He had a long record of distribution and sale of heroin and recently 105 kilos of heroin was discovered on him.

6. Gholam-Reza Qanbari, son of Ali-Reza, an inhabitant and resident of Malayer. He has had some record in the production, distribution and sale of heroin and recently was arrested while in the possession of 10 kg of heroin.

7. Qasem Ustamirza, son of Karim, who was one of the most experienced smugglers in Tehran.

8. Farhad Tabrizi, an inhabitant and resident of Tabriz.